Environmental Pollutants and Implications for Health and Productivity

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Corn Desert!!!

From: Warren Porter, University of Wisconsin-Madison

1. Aldicarb (temik) – the most common carbomate insecticide.

2. Atrazine (the most common herbicide).

3. Nitrate (the most common fertilizer).

Cause a combined effect.

His web site http://www.wisc.edu/zoology/faculty/fac/Por/Por.html offers the following quote:

"... 5 year study of common groundwater low level pesticide mixtures that affect aggression levels, thyroid hormone levels and immune system ability to make antibodies against foreign proteins ... March, 1999, in J. of Tox.Ind.Health.

We had earlier demonstrated that a different, but closely related herbicide could inhibit learning abilities and spatial discrimination, as well as raise thyroid hormone levels.

These results when taken together with Dr. Elizabeth Guillette's results in Env. Health Perspectives, June 1998 showing severe neurological integration, fine motor skills, stamina, and aggression effects in Mexican children when exposed to herbicides suggest that important subtle impacts on children may be happening on a very large scale, perhaps globally.

You can download a copy of the paper at: www.nceas.ucsb.edu/~porter/endo.pdf
Rachael Carson

1998 proceedings: Wildlife, Pesticides and People.
New profile of the dangers of pesticides were unveiled.

Pesticides were found to act more on the small crustaceans that baby ducks and other aquatic birds feed on.

Or they deprive useful insects breeding sites. Most tellingly they interfere with the nervous system of birds feeding on sub-lethal dosed insects and crustaceans.

The birds showed problems:

1. Performing and interpreting mating ritual dances.
2. Producing a recognizable song.
3. Song defines territory and attracts mates.
4. Copulation occurred less often.
5. Eggs and young were more commonly abandoned.
6. Babies were feed less often.
7. Migration was interfered with.